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the Byzantines and the Lombard-Italians had given the predominant note. In Sicily the Moslem influence had partially overlaid the Greek, and with the Moslems came a small Jewish population, protected and tolerated as everywhere by their Semitic cousins. It was scarcely possible for the Norman-French, arriving in such few numbers, and recruited from a single aristocratic caste, to make a permanent impression upon a land already so well-peopled. In distinguishing the influence of the several races we shall see what theirs was.¹

The name "Norman" is one of convenient but loose application, If we may apply it to the French-speaking conquerors of Lower Italy, we shall confine it more justly to the period of 1016-1060, after which the influx of the invaders ceased or became a mere trickling through of individuals of the race. The name still survived and served both official and rhetorical uses; thus a charter of Roger II. speaks of "*nostris predecessores normandi*" and Falco of Benevento expresses his hatred of the "*Normanni*": in effect, though Roger II. and his two successors were only partially Norman by blood, the name is a not inexact designation

for the first dynasty of Naples and Sicily.

As the Hauteville power rooted itself, the

* As regards this mixture of races of Lower Italy the works of Falcandus are full of information; see also Stubbs, *Lectures on Medieval and Modern History*, pp. 153-4, for the English in Sicily; also Amari, *S. D. M.*, Hi, ad